

ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF CONTROL SEQUENCES AND GENES MODULATED BY TRANSCRIPTION FACTORS

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Technical Field

The present invention generally relates generally to the fields of molecular biology, in particular transcription factors and the identification of genes modulated by transcription factors.

Background

Gene expression is modulated by proteins that bind to specific sequences in the control regions of genes. Once bound, these factors modulate transcription of the DNA into messenger RNA. A transcription factor typically influences the expression of several genes. By identifying these genes, the mechanisms of a cell's response during development, under stress conditions, or while undergoing tumorigenesis may be revealed and investigated.

In order to elucidate these mechanisms, it is necessary to identify the gene targets of the transcription factors that are active in the cell. A variety of methods have been utilized but most are indirect. For example, both subtraction cloning and differential RNA display can be used to obtain cDNAs of genes that are unique to a particular condition in which the transcription factors is present. The disadvantage of these methods is that the genes obtained may not be directly regulated by the transcription factor of interest. The genes mat be controlled by other transcription factors that are induced under the same conditions or that act downstream of the transcription factor of

interest. Consequently, the genes identified in these methods may not be part of the regulatory program being investigated. Another process screens DNA arrays to identify the genes that hybridize to RNA prepared from cells which express a particular transcription factor but not to RNA isolated from cells which do not express the transcription factor. Unfortunately, this technique also may not lead to identification of genes under the direct regulation of the transcription factor.

To understand a modulated network, such as a signal transduction pathway, it is important to characterize as many of the genes that are being controlled by the transcription factor as possible. Unfortunately the procedure of isolating the genes from libraries has hindered progress toward identifying a set of genes regulated together by the transcription factor of interest. Screening cDNA libraries by hybridization to obtain genes corresponding to the DNA fragments obtained by a variety of methods requires that each fragment isolated be used individually to screen the library. This is extremely time-consuming, labor-intensive, and costly. Consequently there is a need in the industry to increase the efficiency of obtaining gene targets of transcription factors of interest.

Brief Description of the Figures

FIG. 1 depicts a schematic diagram of one aspect of the present invention.

FIG. 2 depicts a Western Blot showing the recovery of Egr-1 from cross-linked nucleic acids.

FIG.3 depicts an ethidium bromide stained gel showing PCR products derived from nucleic acid molecules cross-linked to Egr-1.

FIG. 4 depicts TGF-beta1 promoter region PCR products obtained using methods of the present invention.

FIG. 5 depicts gel shift assays using nucleic acid molecules identified using a method of the present invention and recombinant Egr-1 protein.

FIG. 6 depicts competitive gel shaft assays using recombinant Egr-1, Egr-binding domains and nucleic acid molecules identified by the methods of the present invention.

FIG. 7 depicts the functionality of the nucleic acids of the present invention as modulators of gene expression using a reporter gene *in vivo*.

FIG. 8 depicts PCR amplification products from two independent amplifications (lane 2 and lane 5) derived from a mixture of a cDNA library and a 5' PCR primer derived from DNA cross-linked to Egr-1 in a living cell, and a 3' primer derived from a library vector sequences.

FIG. 9 depicts *in vitro* transcription and translation of a DNA sequence obtained using the methods of the present invention to obtain a 37 kDa protein (SEQ ID NO: 16).

FIG. 10 depicts a gel shift assay for binding of Egr-1 to the 5' region of a nucleic acid molecule isolated using the methods of the present invention.

FIG. 11 depicts the complete sequence of a clone identified using the methods of the present invention (SEQ ID NO: 15) (Clone 1). Sequences used in gel-shift methods are in bold with a presumptive Egr-1 binding site in bold and italics. An open reading frame consisting of 702 base pairs is underlined. A presumptive TATA box (TTATAT) is also shown in bold.

FIG. 12 depicts a luciferase assay using the 5' non-coding region of Clone 1 upstream of a luciferase reporter gene assay *in vivo*.

FIG. 13 depicts *in vitro* transcription and translation of the TOE1 DNA sequence obtained using the methods of the present invention to obtain a 60 kDa protein (Lane 2, SEQ ID NO: 26).

FIG. 14 depicts the complete protein sequence (SEQ ID NO: 26) and DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO: 27) of TOE1 identified using the methods of the present invention. The TOE1 5' sequence is shown in lower case letters and the cDNA sequences is shown in upper case letters.

Summary

The present invention recognizes that nucleotide sequences that regulate the expression of a gene can be identified by the binding of at least one transcription factor to

at least a portion of a nucleotide sequence that regulates the expression of a gene. The present invention also recognizes that nucleotide sequences that encode at least a portion of a gene can be isolated, sequenced and characterized based on the binding of at least one transcription factor to a nucleotide sequence in close proximity to such nucleotide sequences that encode at least a portion of a gene.

One aspect of the present invention is A method for isolating a nucleic acid molecule fragment comprising at least a portion of a gene, comprising: stimulating at least one cell or at least one nucleus with radiation; cross-linking at least one transcription factor to a nucleic acid molecule in said at least one cell or at least one nucleus with formaldehyde, forming at least one transcription factor-nucleic acid molecule complex; fragmenting said nucleic acid molecule to form at least one transcription factor-nucleic acid molecule fragment complex; and isolating the nucleic acid molecule fragment from said at least one transcription factor-nucleic acid molecule fragment complex to form at least one isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment; wherein said at least one isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment comprises at least a portion of the first exon of a gene whose expression is modulated by said transcription factor; further wherein said at least one isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment comprises at least one transcription factor binding site that is operably linked or in close proximity to said first exon of a gene. The nucleic acid molecule is preferable DNA and the transcription factor can be any transcription factor known in the art or later identified. The cell can be any cell, such as a living or dead eukaryotic or prokaryotic cell. The isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment can be amplified, cloned and sequenced using appropriate methods. Such sequences can be compared to databases of sequences such as they are known in the art or later developed to identify novel genes. The at least one isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment, or a product or portion thereof, can be linked to a detectable label and be used as a probe to screen at least one immobilized nucleic acid molecule, such as on a nucleic acid molecule array.

Another aspect of the present invention is a method for isolating at least one

nucleic acid molecule fragments that comprises a portion of a gene regulated by a transcription factor, comprising: cross-linking at least one transcription factor to at least one nucleic acid molecule in at least one cell or at least one nucleus, forming at least one transcription factor-nucleic acid molecule complex; fragmenting said at least one nucleic acid molecule to form at least one transcription factor-nucleic acid molecule fragment complex; and isolating at least one nucleic acid molecule fragment from said at least one transcription factor-nucleic acid molecule fragment complex to obtain at least one isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment; wherein said at least one isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment comprises at least a portion of the first exon of a gene whose expression is modulated by said transcription factor; further wherein said at least one isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment comprises at least one transcription factor binding site that is operably linked or in close proximity to said first exon of a gene. The nucleic acid molecule is preferable DNA and the transcription factor can be any transcription factor known in the art or later identified. The cell can be any cell, such as a living or dead eukaryotic or prokaryotic cell. The isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment can be amplified, cloned and sequenced using appropriate methods. Such sequences can be compared to databases of sequences such as they are known in the art or later developed to identify novel genes. The at least one isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment, or a product or portion thereof, can be linked to a detectable label and be used as a probe to screen at least one immobilized nucleic acid molecule, such as on a nucleic acid molecule array.

Still another aspect of the present invention is a method for identifying one or more cDNA molecules that correspond to one or more genes regulated by a transcription factor, comprising: cross-linking at least one transcription factor to at least one nucleic acid molecule in at least one cell or at least one nucleus, forming one or more transcription factor-nucleic acid molecule complexes; fragmenting said at least one nucleic acid molecule to form one or more transcription factor-nucleic acid molecule fragment complexes; isolating one or more nucleic acid molecule fragments from said

one or more transcription factor-nucleic acid molecule fragment complexes to form one or more isolated nucleic acid molecule fragments; combining said one or more isolated nucleic acid molecule fragments with either: a cDNA library, or cDNA obtained by reverse transcription of a population of RNA molecules, to form a mixture comprising isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment/cDNA complexes; and amplifying one or more cDNAs that binds with said one or more isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment using said one or more nucleic acid molecule fragments as primers to obtain one or more isolated cDNA molecules, said one or more isolated cDNA molecules comprising at least a portion of a gene operably linked to or in close proximity to a nucleic acid sequence that binds with at least one transcription factor; and identifying said one or more cDNAs by either: sequencing said one or more cDNAs and comparing said sequence to the sequences of DNA molecules of known sequence, or hybridizing said one or more cDNAs to one or more nucleic acid molecules corresponding to known genes or nucleic acid sequences. The nucleic acid molecule is preferably DNA and the transcription factor can be any transcription factor known in the art or later identified. The cell can be any cell such as a living or dead eukaryotic or prokaryotic cell. The isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment or isolated cDNA molecule can be sequenced and compared to databases of sequences such as they are known in the art or later developed to identify novel genes. The isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment or isolated cDNA molecule can also be amplified using appropriate methods, such as PCR, and linked to a detectable label. Preferably, the isolated cDNA molecule is amplified using the isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment as a primer, such as a 3' primer or a 5' primer, more preferably as a 5' primer. The isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment or a portion thereof, or the isolated cDNA molecule or a portion thereof, can also be used as a probe to screen at least one immobilized nucleic acid molecule, such as on a nucleic acid molecule array.

Yet another aspect of the present invention is A method for identifying one or more genes or DNA sequences regulated by a transcription factor, comprising: cross-linking at least one transcription factor to at least one nucleic acid molecule in at

least one cell or at least one nucleus, forming one or more transcription factor-nucleic acid molecule complexes; fragmenting said at least one nucleic acid molecule to form one or more transcription factor-nucleic acid molecule fragment complexes; isolating one or more nucleic acid molecule fragments from said one or more transcription factor-nucleic acid molecule fragment complexes to obtain one or more isolated nucleic acid molecule fragments; hybridizing said one or more isolated nucleic acid fragments to a known complementary nucleic acid sequence in an array of sequences known to be complementary to previously identified nucleic acid molecules of known sequence; and identifying one or more genes or DNA sequences regulated by a transcription factor when said one or more genes or DNA sequences regulated by a transcription factor hybridizes to said one or more isolated nucleic acid fragments on said array. The nucleic acid molecule is preferable DNA and the transcription factor can be any transcription factor known in the art or later identified. The cell can be any cell, such as a living or dead eukaryotic or prokaryotic cell. The isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment can be amplified, cloned and sequenced using appropriate methods. Such sequences can be compared to databases of sequences such as they are known in the art or later developed to identify novel genes. The at least one isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment, or a product or portion thereof, can be linked to a detectable label and be used as a probe to screen at least one immobilized nucleic acid molecule, such as on a nucleic acid molecule array.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. Generally, the nomenclature used herein and the laboratory procedures in cell culture, chemistry, microbiology, molecular biology, cell science and cell culture described below are well known and commonly employed in the art. Conventional methods are used for these procedures, such as those provided in the art

and various general references (Sambrook *et al.*, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 2nd edition, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. (1989)). Where the term is provided in the singular, the inventors also contemplate the plural of that term. The nomenclature used herein and the laboratory procedures described below are those well known and commonly employed in the art. As employed throughout the disclosure, the following terms, unless otherwise indicated, shall be understood to have the following meanings:

“Portion of a gene” as used herein refers to a nucleic acid sequence of at least 30 nucleotides in length wherein the sequence extends from the regulatory region of a gene by at least 20 nucleotides into the transcribed sequence. The nucleic acid molecule comprising a portion of a gene may be about 30 nucleotides in length and will generally not exceed 5000 nucleotides in length.

“Isolated polynucleotide” refers to a polynucleotide of genomic, cDNA, or synthetic origin, or some combination thereof, which by virtue of its origin, the isolated polynucleotide (1) is not associated with the cell in which the isolated polynucleotide is found in nature, or (2) is operably linked to a polynucleotide that it is not linked to in nature. The isolated polynucleotide can optionally be linked to promoters, enhancers, or other regulatory sequences using methods known in the art (Sambrook *et al.*, *supra*, 1989).

“Isolated protein” refers to a protein derived from cDNA or recombinant RNA, of synthetic origin, or some combination thereof, which by virtue of its origin the isolated protein (1) is not associated with proteins normally found within nature, or (2) is isolated from the cell in which it normally occurs, or (3) is isolated and substantially free of other proteins from the same cellular source, for example, free of cellular proteins, or (4) is expressed by a cell from a different species, or (5) does not occur in nature by isolation procedures known in the art.

“Polypeptide” is used herein as a generic term to refer to native protein, fragments, or analogs thereof.

“Active fragment” refers to a fragment of a parent molecule, such as an organic molecule, nucleic acid molecule, or protein or polypeptide, or combinations thereof, that retains at least one activity or a substantial portion of the activity of the parent molecule.

“Naturally occurring” refers to the fact that an object can be found in nature. For example, a polypeptide or polynucleotide sequence that is present in an organism, including viruses, that can be isolated from a source in nature and which has not been intentionally modified by man in the laboratory is naturally occurring.

“Operably linked” refers to a juxtaposition wherein the components so described are in a relationship permitting them to function in their intended manner. For example, a control sequence operably linked to a coding sequence is ligated in such a way that expression of the coding sequence is achieved under conditions compatible with the control sequences.

“Control sequences” refer to polynucleotide sequences that effect the expression of coding and non-coding sequences to which they are ligated. The nature of such control sequences differs depending upon the host organism; in prokaryotes, such control sequences generally include promoter, ribosomal finding site, and transcription termination sequences; in eukaryotes, generally, such control sequences include promoters, enhancers and transcription termination sequences. The term control sequences is intended to include components whose presence can influence expression, and can also include additional components whose presence is advantageous, for example, leader sequences and fusion partner sequences.

“Polynucleotide” refers to a polymeric form of nucleotides of more than three bases in length, either ribonucleotides or deoxynucleotides or a modified form of either type of nucleotide. The term includes single and double stranded forms of DNA or RNA or a combination of both.

“Nucleic acid molecule” refers to a polymeric form of nucleotides of at least two bases in length, either ribonucleotides or deoxynucleotides or a modified form of either

type of nucleotide. The term includes single and double stranded forms of DNA or RNA or a combination of both.

“Nucleotide” refers to a single nucleotide that can polymerize to form a polynucleotide or a nucleic acid molecule.

“Directly” in the context of a biological process or processes, refers to direct causation of a process that does not require intermediate steps, usually caused by one molecule contacting or binding to another molecule (the same type or different type of molecule). For example, molecule A contacts molecule B, which causes molecule B to exert effect X that is part of a biological process.

“Indirectly” in the context of a biological process or processes, refers to indirect causation that requires intermediate steps, usually caused by two or more direct steps. For example, molecule A contacts molecule B to exert effect X which in turn causes effect Y.

“Sequence homology” refers to the proportion of base matches between two nucleic acid sequences or the proportion of amino acid matches between two amino acid sequences. When sequence homology is expressed as a percentage, for example 50%, the percentage denotes the proportion of matches of the length of sequences from a desired sequence that is compared to some other sequence. Gaps (in either of the two sequences) maybe permitted to maximize matching; gap lengths of 15 bases or less are usually used, 6 bases or less are preferred with 2 bases or less more preferred. When using oligonucleotides as probes or treatments, the sequence homology between the target nucleic acid and the oligonucleotide sequence is generally not less than 17 target base matches out of 20 possible oligonucleotide base pair matches (85 %); preferably not less than 9 matches out of 10 possible pair matches (90%), and most preferably not less than 19 matches out of 20 possible base pair matches (95%).

“Selectively hybridize”, “selective hybridizing”, “hybridization” or “hybridizing” refers to at least two molecules that can detectably and specifically bind. For example, a molecule can be a polynucleotides, oligonucleotides and fragments thereof that

selectively hybridize to target nucleic acid strands, under hybridization and wash conditions that minimize appreciable amounts of detectable binding to nonspecific nucleic acids. High stringency conditions can be used to achieve selective hybridization conditions as known in the art. Generally, the nucleic acid sequence homology between the polynucleotides, oligonucleotides, and fragments thereof and a nucleic acid sequence of interest will be at least 30%, and more typically and preferably of at least 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80% or 90%.

Hybridization and washing conditions are typically performed at high stringency according to conventional hybridization procedures. Typical hybridization conditions and methods for screening plaque lifts and other purposes are known in the art (Benton and Davis, *Science* 196:180 (1978); Sambrook *et al.*, *supra*, (1989)).

Two amino acid sequences are homologous if there is a partial or complete identity between their sequences. For example, 85% homology means that 85% of the amino acids are identical when the two sequences are aligned for maximum matching. Gaps (in either of the two sequences being matched) maybe permitted to maximize matching; gap lengths of 5 or less are preferred with 2 or less being more preferred. Alternatively and preferably, two protein sequences (or polypeptide sequences derived from them of at least 30 amino acids in length) are homologous, as this term is used herein, if they have an alignment score of at least 5 (in standard deviation units) using the program ALIGN with the mutation data matrix and a gap penalty of 6 or greater (Dayhoff, in *Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure*, National Biomedical Research Foundation, volume 5, pp. 101-110 (1972) and Supplement 2, pp. 1-10). The two sequences or parts thereof are more preferably homologous if their amino acids are greater than or equal to 30% identical when optimally aligned using the ALIGN program.

“Corresponds to” refers to a polynucleotide sequence that is homologous (for example is identical, not strictly evolutionarily related) to all or a portion of a reference polynucleotide sequence, or that a polypeptide sequence is identical to all or a portion of a reference polypeptide sequence. In contradistinction, the term “complementary to” is

used herein to mean that the complementary sequence will hybridize to all or a portion of a reference polynucleotide sequence. For illustration, the nucleotide sequence TATAC corresponds to a reference sequence TATAC and is complementary to a reference sequence GTATA.

The following terms are used to describe the sequence relationships between two or more polynucleotides: "reference sequence," "comparison window," "sequence identity," "percentage of sequence identity," and "substantial identity." A reference sequence is a defined sequence used as a basis for a sequence comparison; a reference sequence can be a subset of a larger sequence, for example, as a segment of a full length cDNA or gene sequence given in a sequence listing, or may comprise a complete cDNA or gene sequence. Generally, a reference sequence is at least 20 nucleotides in length, frequently at least 25 nucleotides in length, and often at least 50 nucleotides in length. Since two polynucleotides can each (1) comprise a sequence (for example a portion of the complete polynucleotide sequence) that is similar between the two polynucleotides, and (2) may further comprise a sequence that is divergent between the two polynucleotides, sequence comparisons between two (or more) polynucleotides are typically performed by comparing sequences of the two polynucleotides over a "comparison window" to identify and compare local regions of sequence similarity. A comparison window, as used herein, refers to a conceptual segment of at least 20 contiguous nucleotide positions wherein a polynucleotide sequence may be compared to a reference sequence of at least 20 contiguous nucleotides and wherein the portion of the polynucleotide sequence in the comparison window can comprise additions and deletions (for example, gaps) of 20 percent or less as compared to the reference sequence (which would not comprise additions or deletions) for optimal alignment of the two sequences. Optimal alignment of sequences for aligning a comparison window can be conducted by the local homology algorithm (Smith and Waterman, *Adv. Appl. Math.*, 2:482 (1981)), by the homology alignment algorithm (Needleman and Wunsch, *J. Mol. Bio.*, 48:443 (1970)), by the search for similarity method (Pearson and Lipman, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 85:2444

(1988)), by the computerized implementations of these algorithms such as GAP BESTFIT, FASTA and TFASTA (Wisconsin Genetics Software Page Release 7.0, Genetics Computer Group, Madison, WI), BLAST (<http://ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST> (March 7, 1999) and Altschul *et al.*, Nucleic Acids Res. 25:3389-3402 (1997) or by inspection. Preferably, the best alignment (for example, the result having the highest percentage of homology over the comparison window) generated by the various methods is selected.

“Sequence identity” means that two polynucleotide sequences are identical (for example, on a nucleotide-by-nucleotide basis) over the window of comparison.

“Percentage of sequence identity” is calculated by comparing two optimally aligned sequences over the window of comparison, determining the number of positions at which the identical nucleic acid base occurs in both sequences to yield the number of matched positions, dividing the number of matched positions by the total number of positions in the window of comparison (for example, the window size), and multiplying the result by 100 to yield the percentage of sequence identity.

“Substantial identity” as used herein denotes a characteristic of a polynucleotide sequence, wherein the polynucleotide comprises a sequence that has at least 30 percent sequence identity, preferably at least 50 to 60 percent sequence, more usually at least 60 percent sequence identity as compared to a reference sequence over a comparison window of at least 20 nucleotide positions, frequently over a window of at least 25 to 50 nucleotides, wherein the percentage of sequence identity is calculated by comparing the reference sequence of the polynucleotide sequence that may include deletions or additions which total 20 percent or less of the reference sequence over the window of comparison. “Substantial identity” as applied to polypeptides herein means that two peptide sequences, which optimally aligned, such as by the programs GAP or BESTFIT using default gap weights, share at lease 30 percent sequence identity, preferably at least 40 percent sequence identity, and more preferably at least 50 percent sequence identity,

and most preferably at least 60 percent sequence identity. Preferably, residue positions, which are not identical, differ by conservative amino acid substitutions.

“Identifying” as used herein refers to the determination of the identity of a nucleic acid sequence by comparison, or matching, of the sequence to known nucleic acid sequences having substantial identity to the nucleic acid sequence identified using the methods of the present invention. In addition, the act of “identifying” may include the performance of particular assays such as for example a hybridization assay.

“Fragment” as used herein for a protein, peptide or polypeptide is a portion of the parent molecule. Fragment as used herein for a nucleic acid molecule is a portion of the parent molecule.

“Active fragment” as used herein for a protein, peptide or polypeptide is a fragment of a parent molecule that retains at least one activity of the parent protein, peptide or polypeptide. Active fragment as used herein for a nucleic acid molecule is a fragment that retains at least one activity of the parent nucleic acid molecule. An active fragment of a nucleic acid molecule also refers to a fragment of a nucleic acid molecule that encodes a protein, peptide or polypeptide having at least one activity of the full-length protein.

“Conservative amino acid substitutions” refer to the interchangeability of residues having similar side chains. For example, a group of amino acids having aliphatic side chains is glycine, alanine, valine, leucine, and isoleucine; a group of amino acids having aliphatic-hydroxyl side chains is serine and threonine; a group of amino acids having amide-containing side chains is asparagines and glutamine; a group of amino acids having aromatic side chains is phenylalanine, tyrosine and tryptophan; a group of amino acids having basic side chains is lysine, arginine and histidine; a group of amino acids having sulfur-containing side chains is cysteine and methionine. Some preferred conservative amino acid substitution groups are: valine-leucine-isoleucine; phenylalanine-tyrosine; lysine-arginine; alanine-valine; glutamic acid-aspartic acid; and asparagine-glutamine.

“Modulation” or “modulated” refers to the capacity to either enhance or interfere with a functional property of a biological activity or process, for example, but not limited to, enzyme activity transcription factor activity or receptor binding. Such enhancement or interference may be contingent on the occurrence of a specific event, such as activation of a signal transduction pathway and/or may be manifest only in particular cell types.

“Modulator” refers to a chemical (naturally occurring or non-naturally occurring), such as a biological macromolecule (for example, nucleic acid, protein, non-peptide or organic molecule) or an extract made from biological materials, such as prokaryotes, bacteria, eukaryotes, plants, fungi, multicellular organisms or animals, invertebrates, vertebrates, mammals and humans, including, where appropriate, extracts of: whole organisms or portions of organisms, cells, organs, tissues, fluids, whole cultures or portions of cultures, or environmental samples or portions thereof that alters the activity of a biological process or molecule, such as, for example a receptor, enzyme or transcription factor. Modulators are typically evaluated for potential activity to enhance or interfere with (directly or indirectly) a biological process or processes (for example, agonist, partial agonist, antagonist, partial antagonist, antineoplastic agent, cytotoxins, inhibitors of neoplastic transformation or cell proliferation, cell proliferation promoting agents, antiviral agents, antimicrobial agents, antibacterial agents, antibiotics, and the like) by inclusion in assays described herein. The activity of a modulator may be known, unknown or partially known.

“Label” or “labeled” refers to incorporation of a detectable marker, for example by incorporation of a radiolabeled compound or attachment to a polypeptide of moieties such as biotin that can be detected by the binding of a section moiety, such as marked avidin. Various methods of labeling polypeptide, nucleic acids, carbohydrates, and other biological or organic molecules are known in the art. Labels can be radioactive, fluorescent, chromagenic, chemiluminescent, or have other readouts or properties known in the art or later developed. Detection can be based on enzymatic activity, such as beta-

galactosidase, beta-lactamase, horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, luciferase; radioisotopes such as ^3H , ^{14}C , ^{35}S , ^{125}I or ^{131}I); fluorescent proteins, such as green fluorescent proteins; or other fluorescent labels, such as FITC, rhodamine, and lanthanides. Where appropriate, these labels can be the product of the expression of reporter genes, as that term is understood in the art. Examples of reporter genes are beta-lactamase (U.S. Patent No. 5,741,657 to Tsien *et al.*, issued April 21, 1998) and green fluorescent protein (U.S. Patent No. 5,777,079 to Tsien *et al.*, issued July 7, 1998; U.S. Patent No. 5,804,387 to Cormack *et al.*, issued September 8, 1998).

As used herein a nucleic acid molecule "encodes" a polypeptide if transcription of the nucleic acid molecule and translation of the mRNA produce the polypeptide. Thus, nucleic acid molecules of the present invention include those whose nucleotide sequence encodes a polypeptide directly, such as cDNA, or whose nucleotide sequence includes introns that are spliced out by following transcription into mRNA, such as genomic DNA. It also includes nucleic acid molecules having sequences that are degenerate versions of any of the aforementioned nucleotide sequences.

"Transcription factor" means a molecule that can modulate the expression or transcription of a gene or nucleic acid sequence. Such transcription factors are known in the art, such as those described in <http://transfac.gbf-braunschweig.de/TRANSFAC/cl/cl.html> (February 17, 1999). Transcription factors include, but are not limited to, leucine zipper factors, helix-loop-helix factors, helix-loop-helix/leucine zipper factors, NF-1 factors, RF-X factors, bHSH factors, Cys4 zinc finger of nuclear receptor factors, diverse Cys-4 zinc finger factors, Cys2His2 zinc finger factors, Cys6 cysteine-zinc cluster factors, Homeo domain factors, paired box factors, fork head/winged helix factors, heat shock factors, tryptophane cluster factors, TEA domain factors, RHR factors, p53 factors, MADS box factors, beta-barrel alpha-helix factors, TATA-binding factors, HMG factors, heteromeric CCAAT factors, Grainyhead factors, cold-shock domain factors, Runt factors, copper fist factors, HMGI(Y) factors, STAT factors and pocket domain factors.

"In close proximity" means within between about 0 and about 1,000 nucleotide bases, preferably within between about 10 and about 750 nucleotide bases or within between about 20 and about 500 nucleotide bases, more preferably within between about 30 and about 300 nucleotide bases or with between about 40 and about 200 nucleotide bases, and most preferably within between about 50 and about 100 nucleotide bases of a nucleotide that binds with a transcription factor.

Other technical terms used herein have their ordinary meaning in the art that they are used, as exemplified by a variety of technical dictionaries, such as the McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Chemical Terms and the Stedman's Medical Dictionary.

The present invention recognizes that nucleotide sequences that regulate the expression of a gene can be identified by the binding of transcription factors to such sequences. Such sequences and genes that are regulated by such transcription factors, can be isolated, sequenced and characterized.

As a non-limiting introduction to the breadth of the present invention, the present invention includes several general and useful aspects, including:

One aspect of the present invention is a method for isolating at least one nucleic acid molecule comprising at least a portion of a gene, including: cross-linking at least one transcription factor to a nucleic acid molecule in at least one cell or at least one nucleus, forming at least one transcription factor/nucleic acid molecule complex; fragmenting the nucleic acid molecule to form at least one transcription factor/nucleic acid molecule fragment; and isolating at least one nucleic acid molecule from said at least one transcription factor/nucleic acid molecule fragment to form at least one isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment; wherein said at least one isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment comprises at least a portion of the first exon of a gene whose expression is modulated by said transcription factor; further wherein said at least one isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment comprises at least one transcription factor binding site that is in close proximity to or operably linked to said first exon of a gene. The nucleic acid molecule is preferably DNA and the transcription factor can be any transcription factor known in the art or later

identified. The cell can be any cell, such as a living or dead eukaryotic or prokaryotic cell. The isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment can be amplified, cloned and sequenced using appropriate methods. Such sequences can be compared to databases of sequences such as they are known in the art or later developed to identify novel genes. The at least one isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment, or a product or portion thereof, can be linked to a detectable label and be used as a probe to screen at least one immobilized nucleic acid molecule, such as on a nucleic acid molecule array.

Another aspect of the present invention is a method for isolating at least one nucleic acid molecule that can include at least a portion of a gene operably linked to or in close proximity to a nucleic acid sequence that binds with at least one transcription factor, comprising: cross-linking at least one transcription factor to a nucleic acid molecule in at least one cell or at least one nucleus, forming at least one transcription factor/nucleic acid molecule complex; fragmenting the nucleic acid molecule to form at least one transcription factor/nucleic acid molecule fragment; isolating at least one nucleic acid molecule fragment from said at least one transcription factor/nucleic acid molecule fragment to form at least one isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment; combining the at least one isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment with either: a cDNA library, or a cDNA derived from reverse transcription of a population of RNA molecules, to form a mixture comprising isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment/cDNA complexes; and isolating the cDNA that binds with the isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment to obtain at least one isolated cDNA molecule. The nucleic acid molecule is preferably DNA and the transcription factor can be any transcription factor known in the art or later identified. The cell can be any cell such as a living or dead eukaryotic or prokaryotic cell. The isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment or isolated cDNA molecule can be sequenced and compared to databases of sequences such as they are known in the art or later developed to identify novel genes. The isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment or isolated cDNA molecule can also be amplified using appropriate methods, such as PCR, and linked to a detectable label. Preferably, the isolated cDNA molecule is amplified

using the isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment as a primer, such as a 3' primer or a 5' primer, more preferably as a 5' primer. The isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment or a portion thereof, or the isolated cDNA molecule or a portion thereof, or an amplified product or portion thereof can also be used as a probe to screen at least one immobilized nucleic acid molecule, such as on a nucleic acid molecule array.

These aspects of the present invention, as well as others described herein, can be achieved by using the methods, articles of manufacture and compositions of matter described herein and as they are known in the art. To gain a full appreciate of the scope of the present invention, it will be further recognized that various aspects of the present invention can be combined to make desirable embodiments of the invention.

I A method for identifying a nucleic acid molecule comprising at least a portion of a gene.

One aspect of the present invention is a method for isolating at least one nucleic acid molecule comprising at least a portion of a gene, including: cross-linking at least one transcription factor to a nucleic acid molecule in at least one cell or at least one nucleus, forming at least one transcription factor/nucleic acid molecule complex; fragmenting the nucleic acid molecule to form at least one transcription factor/nucleic acid molecule fragment; and isolating at least one nucleic acid molecule from said at least one transcription factor/nucleic acid molecule fragment to form at least one isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment; wherein said at least one isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment comprises at least a portion of the first exon of a gene whose expression is modulated by said transcription factor; further wherein said at least one isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment comprises at least one transcription factor binding site that is in close proximity to or operably linked to said first exon of a gene. The nucleic acid molecule is preferably DNA and the transcription factor can be any transcription factor known in the art or later identified. The cell can be any cell, such as a living or dead eukaryotic or prokaryotic cell. The isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment can be amplified, cloned and

sequenced using appropriate methods. Such sequences can be compared to databases of sequences such as they are known in the art or later developed to identify novel genes. The at least one isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment, or a product or portion thereof, can be linked to a detectable label and be used as a probe to screen at least one immobilized nucleic acid molecule, such as on a nucleic acid molecule array.

In practice, the present invention provides at least one transcription factor and at least one nucleic acid molecule. The transcription factor and the nucleic acid molecule are preferably in at least one cell or nucleus. The nucleic acid molecule can be any nucleic acid molecule, but is preferably genomic DNA.

The transcription factor can be any transcription factor as that term is known in the art. The transcription factor can be a known transcription factor, a presumptive transcription factor, or an unknown transcription factor. One preferred transcription factor of the present invention is Egr-1 and transcription factors that are similar to Egr-1 in sequence, function and binding affinities to target nucleic acid sequences.

A cell, such as a prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell, can be living or dead and be provided in a primary cell line, a continuous cell line, a clonal population of cells, or a biological sample, such as a tissue, organ, embryo, fluid or extract thereof. Eukaryotic organisms are preferred, such as yeast or multicellular organisms, such as invertebrates or vertebrates, such as, but not limited to test animals such as mice, rats, rabbits or monkeys, or human subjects. Nuclei isolated from prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells can also be used in the present invention. Such nuclei can be prepared using methods known in the art (*see, Sambrook et al., supra, 1989*).

The transcription factor binds to the nucleic acid molecule in order to modulate the expression of genes encoded by the nucleic acid molecule. Such binding may be, and usually is, reversible. The transcription factor-nucleic acid molecule complex is made substantially irreversible, preferably by cross-linking the transcription factor to the nucleic acid molecule. Such cross-linking can be accomplished by a variety of methods, such as by contacting or exposing the cell or nuclei to chemical or biological fixatives,

such as ultraviolet irradiation (Graba *et al.*, The EMBO Journal, 11:3375-3384 (1992)) or paraformaldehyde or formaldehyde (Deveaux *et al.*, The EMBO Journal, 16:5654-5661 (1997) and Cohen-Kaminsky *et al.*, The EMBO Journal 17:5151-5160 (1998) and Botquin *et al.*, Genes and Development 12:2073-2090 (1998)). The duration and amount of radiation or chemical used to cross-link the transcription factor to the nucleic acid molecule can be readily determined by one skilled in the art using the methods of the present invention to confirm that such cross-linking has occurred. However, such cross-linking is not critical to the present invention (*see, for example, Gould and White, Development, 116:1163-1174 (1992), Gould et al., Nature, 348:308-312 (1990), Bigler and Eisenman, Mol. Ann Cell. Biol., 14:7621-7632 (1994), Grandori et al., The EMBO Journal, 15:4344-4357 (1996), and Bigler et al., The EMBO J. 14:5710-5723 (1995)).*

The cell or nuclei are then lysed using methods known in the art to free the transcription factor-nucleic acid molecule complex from the cell or nucleus (Bigler *et al.*, Mol. & Cell. Biol. 14:7621-7632 (1994); Gould *et al.*, Nature, 348:308-312 (1990); Grandori *et al.*, EMBO J. 15:4344-4357 (1996) and Grabe *et al.*, EMBO J. 11:3375-3384 (1992)). For example, cells or nuclei can be lysed using a variety of methods, such as detergent solutions, such as SDS, or by mechanical means, such as passage through a nozzle such as a needle, or by sonication. The transcription factor-nucleic acid molecule complexes in the sample can be isolated using a variety of methods known in the art, such as centrifugation through a gradient, such as urea or cesium chloride. The regions of the gradient containing the transcription factor-nucleic acid molecule complex are collected, and the compound or composition in the sample used to make the gradient, such as urea or cesium chloride, is preferably substantially removed by methods known in the art, such as dialysis, to prevent the compound or composition used in the gradient from substantially interfering with later reactions or steps.

The transcription factor-nucleic acid molecule complexes are preferably contacted with nucleases, such as endonucleases and/or exonucleases, in order to divide the nucleic acid molecule into fragments. In the alternative, such fragments can be obtained using

chemicals that cleave nucleic acid molecules, such as a strong base or a strong acid, or by mechanical methods, such as passing the nucleic acid molecule through a nozzle such as a needle, or by sonication to shear a nucleic acid molecule. This procedure provides transcription factor-nucleic acid molecule fragment complexes.

The transcription factor-nucleic acid molecule fragment complexes are optionally isolated using methods known in the art, such as molecular sieve chromatography, density gradient centrifugation, affinity chromatography, affinity absorption (such as onto a solid phase, such as a plate or bead) or immunoprecipitation or a specific-binding reaction. Methods that utilize specific binding reactions can use receptor preparations, such as antibodies or active fragments thereof, such as the Fv region of an antibody, that specifically bind with a transcription factor. Methods that utilize specific binding reactions are preferred because they result in a product that is of substantial purity. The receptor preparations can bind to a known transcription factor, a presumptive transcription factor, or be directed to a variety of cellular components. Preferably, the receptor is an antibody, which can be a monoclonal antibody.

The nucleic acid molecule fragment in the transcription factor-nucleic acid molecule fragment complex is isolated. Preferably, the transcription factor is removed using proteolytic digestion or treatment with protein denaturing agents, such as phenol, optionally with heat (de Belle *et al.*, J. Cell. Biol. 141:355-348 (1998). The resulting nucleic acid molecule fragments are optionally separated from other components of the mixture using methods known in the art, such as dialysis, ethanol precipitation, electrophoresis or molecular sieve chromatography.

Preferably, the nucleic acid molecule fragments are attached to linker nucleic acid molecules using methods known in the art, such as blunt-end ligation or cohesive-end ligation of linkers. The choice of linkers and method of ligation depends on whether the nucleic acid molecule has blunt ends or cohesive ends as a result of the digestion of the nucleic acids in the transcription factor/nucleic acid molecule complex. Preferably, the linker nucleic acid molecules are chosen so that they can serve as 5' or 3' primers for

nucleic acid molecule amplification procedures, such as polymerase chain reaction (PCR), and/or for cloning into vectors using methods known in the art (Sambrook *et al.*, *supra*, 1989). If cloned into vectors, the nucleic acid molecule fragments can be amplified in a host cell appropriate for the vector. Such methods can result in a library of clones that comprise nucleic acid molecules that bind with a transcription factor and preferably at least a portion of at least one gene, such as a control sequence, 3' untranslated region, intron or exon. The vectors can also be used to amplify the nucleic acid molecule fragment using nucleic acid amplification procedures, such as PCR, using appropriate primers that correspond to the linkers. PCR primers generally comprise two nucleotide sequences, one with sense orientation and one with antisense orientation, employed under preferred conditions (see, Innis, PCR Strategies, Academic Press, San Diego, 1995). Alternately, mRNA derived from the vector can be reverse transcribed and be amplified using appropriate primers. The nucleic acid molecule fragments of the present invention can be isolated and/or amplified using a variety of methods, such as those described below.

In one aspect of the invention, linker nucleic acid molecules are ligated to at least one end of nucleic acid molecule fragment of the present invention. This nucleic acid molecule fragment is amplified using appropriate nucleic acid amplification procedures, such as PCR, using appropriate primers, such as those derived from the sequences of the linker nucleic acid molecules or the nucleic acid molecule fragment. The amplified nucleic acid molecule fragments optionally, but preferably, are cloned into a vector, such as a plasmid, to create a library of nucleic acid molecule fragments of the present invention. The vectors can be optionally digested using for example, at least one restriction enzyme, to remove the amplified nucleic acid molecule fragment from the vector. The vector or the removed amplified complex are isolated by, for example, gel electrophoresis, to obtain nucleic acid molecules including the nucleic acid molecule fragments of the present invention.

In another aspect of the present invention, linker nucleic acid molecules are ligated to at least one end of the nucleic acid molecule fragment of the present invention. This complex is amplified using appropriate nucleic acid molecule amplification procedures, such as PCR, using appropriate primers, such as those derived from the linker nucleic acid molecule's sequence. The linker nucleic acid molecules are removed from the amplification product using, for example, at least one appropriate restriction enzyme. The products of this reaction are separated using appropriate methods, such as gel electrophoresis, to obtain isolated nucleic acid molecule fragments of the present invention.

In a further aspect of the present invention, the nucleic acid molecule fragments of the present invention are cloned into a vector, such as a plasmid, using appropriate methods. The vector is digested using, for example, at least one appropriate restriction enzyme. The products of this reaction are separated using, for example, gel electrophoresis, and the nucleic acid molecule fragments of the present invention isolated.

The nucleic acid molecule fragments of the present invention, their PCR products or their cloned counterparts optionally digested from a vector can be used in PCR reactions as described below. The nucleic acid molecule fragments of the present invention can also be used in hybridization reactions, such as screening nucleic acid molecule arrays, or be part of a nucleic acid molecule array. In this instance, the nucleic acid molecule fragments of the present invention are preferably linked to a detectable label.

The nucleotide sequence of the nucleic acid molecule fragments of the present invention can be determined using methods known in the art (Sambrook *et al.*, *supra*, 1989). In addition to sequences that bind with a transcription factor, the nucleic acid molecule fragments of the present invention can be linked to at least a portion of an open reading frame of a gene. When the nucleotide sequence of the nucleic acid molecule fragments of the present invention are compared with databases of known nucleic acid

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sequences, such genes can be identified. If the sequences of the present invention are not known, then the present invention has identified at least a portion of a novel gene that is presumptively regulated by a transcription factor. If the transcription factor/nucleic acid molecule fragment was isolated using specific binding reactions, such as anti-transcription factor antibodies, then the identified gene is presumptively regulated by transcription factors that bind with such anti-transcription factor antibodies.

The nucleic acid molecule fragments isolated by the present invention can include sequences that bind with a transcription factor as well as regions that are in close proximity to regions or sequences that bind with a transcription factor. Not wishing to be limited to any mechanism, the inventors contemplate that the methods of the present invention result in nucleic acid molecule fragments that include regions cross-linked to transcription factors and regions that are not cross-linked to transcription factors. The regions that are not cross-linked to transcription factors are in close proximity to the regions that are cross-linked to transcription factors. Regions that are in close proximity to regions that are cross-linked to transcription factors can be upstream or downstream from the regions that bind with a transcription factor and can encode introns or exons. Thus, the methods of the present invention can isolate nucleic acids including introns or exons of a gene.

Preferably, an isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment of the present invention include at least a portion of the first exon of a gene that is regulated by at least one transcription factor. More preferably, the isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment of the present invention includes at least a portion of the control sequence of control sequences that bind with a transcription factor that modulates the transcription of the gene, which need not be operably linked to or in close proximity with the first exon of a gene that is regulated by at least one transcription factor. Preferably, the nucleic acid molecule fragment of the present invention includes at least a portion of the control sequence and at least a portion of the first exon on a gene that are operably linked or in close proximity to each other. Thus, the isolated nucleic acid molecule of the present invention comprises

control sequences that modulate at least a portion of the first exon of a gene, at least a portion of an open reading frame, preferably the first exon of the open reading frame. Accordingly, the present invention identifies the appropriate gene whose transcription is modulated by a transcription factor.

For example, a region of a nucleic acid molecule that binds with a transcription factor can be within a gene, upstream of a gene or downstream of a gene. The isolation of a region that binds with a transcription factor can result in the isolation of a portion of a gene that is upstream or downstream from the region that binds with a transcription factor. The nucleic acid molecule fragments of the present invention can be optionally cloned or amplified using appropriate procedures, and the sequence of the nucleic acid molecule fragments obtained using established methods. These sequences can be compared to databases of known sequences. If the present invention isolates at least a portion of a gene having a known sequence, then that gene is presumptively modulated by the transcription factor. If the present invention isolates a nucleic acid molecule having a novel sequence, then the present invention has isolated at least a portion of a nucleic acid molecule that encodes a novel control sequence or a novel gene. Novel nucleic acid sequences identified by the present invention can be used as primers to isolate the novel gene.

Alternatively, the nucleic acid molecule fragments of the present invention or their amplification products, can be optionally linked to a detectable label and used to screen arrays of nucleic acids, such as those including cDNA libraries. The binding of a nucleic acid molecule fragment of the present invention to a member of such a nucleic acid molecule array identifies the cDNA that the nucleic acid molecule fragment of the present invention corresponds to.

II A method for isolating a nucleic acid molecule that includes at least a portion of a gene using a cDNA molecule.

Another aspect of the present invention is a method for isolating at least one nucleic acid molecule that can include at least a portion of gene operably linked to or in close proximity to a nucleic acid sequence that binds with at least one transcription factor, comprising: cross-linking at least one transcription factor to a nucleic acid molecule in at least one cell or at least one nucleus, forming at least one transcription factor/nucleic acid molecule complex; fragmenting the nucleic acid molecule to form at least one transcription factor/nucleic acid molecule fragment; isolating at least one nucleic acid molecule fragment from said at least one transcription factor/nucleic acid molecule fragment to form at least one isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment; combining the at least one isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment with either: a cDNA library or a cDNA or cDNA population derived from reverse transcription of a population of RNA molecules, to form a mixture comprising isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment/cDNA complexes; and isolating the cDNA that binds with the isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment to obtain at least one isolated cDNA molecule. The nucleic acid molecule is preferably DNA and the transcription factor can be any transcription factor known in the art or later identified. The cell can be any cell such as a living or dead eukaryotic or prokaryotic cell. The isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment or isolated cDNA molecule can be sequenced and compared to databases of sequences such as they are known in the art or later developed to identify novel genes. The isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment or isolated cDNA molecule can also be amplified using appropriate methods, such as PCR, and linked to a detectable label. Preferably, the isolated cDNA molecule is amplified using the isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment as a primer, such as a 3' primer or a 5' primer, more preferable is a 5' primer. The isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment or a portion thereof, or the isolated cDNA molecule or a portion thereof, can also be used as a probe to screen at least one immobilized nucleic acid molecule, such as on a nucleic acid molecule array.

Nucleic acid molecules comprising the nucleic acid molecule fragments of the present invention can also be contacted with a cDNA library derived from a cell of

choice. Preferably, the cell is the same cell used to make the nucleic acid molecule fragments of the present invention. More preferably, the cell used to make the cDNA library was subjected to the same conditions as the cell used to make the nucleic acid molecule fragments of the present invention so that the same nucleic acid molecules were transcribed. Such cDNA libraries can be made using methods known in the art, or purchased. Alternatively, a different cell, or a cell subjected to different conditions than the cell used to make the nucleic acid molecule fragments and cDNA libraries of the present invention can be used in order to identify genes that are expressed under different conditions. Such methods are known as array screening methods (see, for example, Iyer *et al.*, Science 283:83-87 (1999)).

The binding of the nucleic acid molecule fragment of the present invention to a cDNA molecule can be used as the basis of a PCR reaction to amplify cDNA molecules that bind with a nucleic acid molecule fragment of the present invention. A cDNA library from a cell, preferable the cell that was used to produce the nucleic acid molecule of the present invention, cloned into a known site of a vector is preferably used as a template. The nucleic acid molecule of the present invention is used as a 5' PCR primer, and an appropriate 3' PCR primer is derived from vector sequences. Preferably, the 3' PCR primer is derived from vector sequences that are adjacent to the location where the cDNA ligates with the vector nucleic acid molecule.

Alternatively, the nucleic acid molecule of the present invention is used as a 3' PCR primer, and an appropriate 5' PCR primer is derived from vector sequences. Preferable, the 5' PCR primer is derived from vector sequences that are adjacent to the location where the cDNA ligates with the vector nucleic acids. PCR reactions are performed, such as cDNA molecules that hybridize with the 5' PCR primer are amplified. In some cases, the transcription factor-binding site may be within an intron or in the 3' untranslated region of a gene. This invention contemplates that PCR can also be used in this instance using the nucleic acid molecule fragments of the present invention as 3'

primers and using sequences derived from the cDNA vector as 5' primers in amplification reaction.

The PCR products are isolated and cloned into an appropriate vector. These PCR amplified sequences can be compared to databases containing known nucleotide sequences in order to identify the gene that gave rise to the cDNA molecule. The identified gene is presumptively regulated by a transcription factor. If the transcription factor-nucleic acid molecule fragment was isolated using specific binding reactions, such as anti-transcription factor antibodies, then the identified gene is presumptively regulated by transcription factors that bind with such anti-transcription antibody.

The present invention includes a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleic acid molecule identified by the method of the present invention, such as SEQ ID NO: 15, exons thereof, protein coding regions thereof, control regions thereof, genes thereof, transcription factor binding regions thereof, sequences having substantial identity thereto, sequences having substantial homology thereto, and having between at least about 60% and about 99%, preferably between about 70% and about 95%, and most preferably between about 80% and about 90% homology to a nucleic acid molecule identified by the method of the present invention; and fragments or active fragments of any of the foregoing. The nucleic acid molecule of the present invention can be cloned into an appropriate vector, and the vector can be transfected or transformed into an appropriate host cell using methods established in the art to make transfected or transformed host cells (see, Sambrook *et al.*, *supra*, 1989). The transfected or transformed host cells can be used to make a protein of the present invention.

Control regions identified by the present invention and nucleic acid molecules comprising control regions identified by the present invention are useful, for example, as part of an expression vector to express a desired gene. Such expression vectors can be made by operably linking a control region of the present invention with a gene of interest using methods known in the art (Sambrook *et al.*, *supra*, (1989)). Such vectors can be transfected or transduced into appropriate host cells using methods known in the

(Sambrook *et al.*, *supra*, (1989)). Within such cells, the control region can drive the expression or repress the expression of the gene of interest under a set of conditions, such as stresses, such as UV irradiation.

The function of the protein encoded by the protein coding region of SEQ ID NO: 16 is considered to be a nucleic acid molecule binding protein, such as a DNA binding protein based on homologies with known nucleic acid molecule binding proteins. For example, the sequence CDNFSAYGWCPLGPQCPQSH (SEQ ID NO: 3) has an anchor blocks score of 1089 (88.6 percentile) matching with a zinc-finger motif based on BLOCKS search software (www.blocks.fhcrc.org, March 12, 1999). Also, the sequence IIDTDEAAAEDKRRRRRRREKRKRALLNLPG (SEQ ID NO: 4) has an anchor blocks score of 1092 (90.1 percentile) matching with REV protein, an HIV anti-repression transcription activator, using BLOCKS search software. In addition, the sequence HRAGFDADFMTGYV (SEQ ID NO: 5) has an anchor blocks score of 1137 (98.1 percentile) matching with exonuclease, an ATP-dependent helicase, using BLOCKS search software. The function of proteins, polypeptides, peptides and fragments of active fragments thereof can be identified by determining amino acid sequence thereof, either by amino acid sequence reactions or by deducing the amino acid sequence from a nucleic acid sequence (see, Sambrook *et al.*, *supra*, 1989). The function of a protein, peptide, polypeptide, or fragment or active fragment thereof can be inferred by comparing amino acid sequences or nucleic acid sequences encoding such amino acid sequences with appropriate databases, wherein substantial homology with an amino acid sequence or nucleic acid sequence of known function is predictive of the function of the nucleic acid molecule or protein identified by a method of the present invention.

The present invention also includes proteins identified by the present methods, such as the protein encoded by SEQ ID NO: 16, proteins having conservative amino acid substitutions thereof, and proteins having substantial identity thereto; and portions, fragments or active fragments of any of the foregoing or proteins comprising any of the foregoing.

The present invention also includes antibodies, either polyclonal or monoclonal, that specifically bind with a protein, portion thereof, fragment thereof or active fragment thereof of the present invention. Such antibodies can be made and screened for such specific binding using methods known in the art (Sambrook *et al.*, *supra*, (1989); Harrow *et al.*, Antibodies, A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Press, (1988)). Such antibodies are useful, for example, in immunoassays to detect the presence or amount of a protein, portion thereof, fragment thereof or active fragment thereof of the present invention. The antibodies can be linked to a detectable label, such as an enzyme such as horseradish peroxidase, radionucleotide such as ^{32}P , fluorescent protein such as green fluorescent protein (GFP) or fluorophore such as rhodamine, using methods known in the art to detect the specific binding of the antibody.

III Nucleic acid molecule Arrays

In another aspect of the present invention, isolated nucleic acid molecule fragments, such as isolated DNA fragments or their cloned or amplified counterparts, or RNAs derived from the isolated nucleic acid molecule fragments, are labeled according to any technique as known or as may be developed in the art, such as with the cyanine dye dUTP analog Cy3 by polymerase chain reaction. Other labels, such as the fluorescent markers Cy5, fluorescein, rhodamine, or phycoerythrin, linked to nucleotides or nucleotide analogs, or radioisotopes such as ^{33}P or ^{32}P incorporated into nucleotides or nucleotide analogs, or biotin linked to nucleotides or nucleotide analogs, and other labeling techniques, such as nick translation, random priming, RNA synthesis, or reverse transcription of RNA derived from the DNA fragments, may be used (Yu, *et al.* NAR 22:3226-3232, Lockhart, *et al.*, Nature Biotechnology 14:1675-1680; DeRisi, Nature Genetics 14:457-460, Chalifour, *et al.*, Anal. Biochem 216:299-304; Pietu, *et al.*, Genome Research 6:4920-503). These labeled nucleic acid molecule fragments are added to hybridization reactions with nucleic acid molecule arrays, such as DNA arrays. These arrays may be synthesized or purchased and preferably contain sequences of

expressed genes spotted on an ordered matrix made of glass, nitrocellulose, nylon, silicon, or other suitable material ((<http://cmgm.stanford.edu/pbrown/protocols>; Scena, *et al.*, Science 270:467-470; Pietu, *et al.*, Genome Research 6:492-503, Chalifour, *et al.* Anal. Biochem, 216:299-304; Lockhart, *et al.*, Nature Biotechnology 14:1675-1680; <http://www.clonitech.com>; <http://www.affymetric.com>; <http://www.incyte.com>; Stratagene, 11011 North Torrey Pines, La Jolla, CA 92037). The sequences spotted on the array may be from any appropriate source. For example, databases such as Unigene and IMAG, (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/UniGene>; <http://www-bio.llnl.gov/bbrp/image/image.html>) provide catalogs of unique expressed sequence tags (ESTs) from human. Alternatively, the arrays may contain genes of known identity and may comprise genes encoding proteins of a particular type, for example, proteins that function in apoptosis. Hybridization reactions may be performed according to methods as known or developed in the future in the art (<http://cmgm.stanford.edu/pbrown/protocols>; Schene, *et al.* Science 270:467-470; Pietu, *et al.*, Genome Research 6:492-503, Chalifour, *et al.*, Anal. Biochem. 216:399-304 and Lockhart *et al.* Nature Biotechnology 14:1675-1680) and positive hybridization signals are detected by machinery such as, in the case of fluorescently labeled probes, a confocal microscope that scans the array and detects the presence of labeled nucleic acid molecule (DeRisi, *et al.*, Nature Genetics 14:457-460; Lockhart, *et al.*, Nature Biotechnology 14:1675-1680). Scanning and detection systems using focused laser beams are available from Affymetrix (GeneArray™ Scanner, Santa Clara, CA, <http://www.affymetrix.com>), General Scanning (ScanArray™ Scanner, Menlo Park, CA, <http://www.genscan.com>), and Incyte (GemArray Scanner, Palo Alto, CA, <http://www.incyte.com>), among other companies. If the probes are radiolabeled, the array may be subjected to autoradiography or phosphorimaging (Chalifour, *et al.* Anal. Biochem. 216:299-304, Pietu, *et al.*, Genome Research 6:492-503). Other methods of detection may be used in accordance with the nucleic acid molecule labeling techniques that may be used in accordance with the nucleic acid molecule labeling techniques that may be used.

The position of the labeled nucleic acid molecule may be localized on the array to identify the specific nucleic acid molecules, such as DNA molecules, on the array that have hybridized to the isolated nucleic acid molecule fragment (Lockhart, *et al.*, Nature Biotechnology 14:1675-1680; DeRisi *et al.*, Nature Genetics 14:457-460; Chalifour, *et al.* Anal. Biochem 216:299-304 and Pietu, *et al.*, Genome Research 6:492-503). Software is commercially available to facilitate the localization and determine the intensity of positive hybridization signals (the GeneChip Workstation Expression Data Mining Tool from Affymetrix, Santa Clara, CA, the ScanArrayTM Acquisition QuikzantArrayTM Tools from General Scanning, Menlo Park, CA, and the GemToolsTM LifeArrayTM system from Incyte, Palo Alto, CA). Positively hybridizing nucleic acid molecules, such as DNA molecules, whether of known or unknown identity, are derived from genes presumptively regulated by the transcription factor.

Examples

Example 1

Identification of control elements and genes regulated by the transcription factor

Egr-1

H4 cells subcloned from Fibrosarcoma HT1080 cells (ATCC NO: CCL-121) do not express detectable amounts of transcription factor EGR-1 (Huang *et al.*, Cancer Res.55:5054-5062 (1995)). Fibrosarcoma HT1080 sublime H4E9 (E9 cells) were prepared by transfection of H4 cells with expression vectors for mouse wild-type Egr-1 (pCMV-Egr-1) as described by Huang *et al.*, Cancer Res. 55:5054-5062 (1995). These cells were maintained in DMEM supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum and cultured in the presence of penicillin, streptomycin and 200 (micrograms/ml of G-418. Cell numbers in culture were determined by direct cell counting following the general methods of Huang *et al.*, Cancer Res. 55:5054-5062 (1995).

Separate cultures of H4 and E9 cells (approximately 5×10^6 to 1×10^7 cells) were irradiated with approximately 40 J/m^2 UV-C, a procedure that leads to new Egr-1 synthesis in cells with a normal Egr-1 gene. In E9 cells, this treatment leads to the hyperphosphorylation of exogenous constitutive Egr-1, peaking at two hours. As controls, cultures of H4 and E9 cells that were not treated with UV-C were also subjected to the following procedures. The cells were contacted with 1% formaldehyde in 5 mM Tris, pH 8; 10 mM NaCl; 0.1 mM EGTA; 0.1 mM EDTA, for about 2 hours following the general procedures of Orlando *et al.*, Cell 75:1187-1198 (1993) to cross-link EGR-1 to its target DNA sequence. The cells were lysed in 4% SDS in 10 mM Tris, pH 8, 1 mM EDTA, and passage through a 20 gauge needle or by brief sonication. The cross-linked nucleic acids were separated using a urea gradient (about 5M to about 8M) using centrifugation at 30,000 rpm in a SW41 rotor (Beckman, Fullerton, CA) for about 16 hours. Fractions from the urea gradient were obtained, and fractions containing cross-linked nucleic acid molecules were identified in the pellets. Excess urea from these fractions was removed using dialysis.

Dialyzed fractions containing cross-linked nucleic acid molecules were treated with restriction enzyme Eco-RI (about 20 units overnight) at 37°C to provide a mixture of cross-linked nucleic acid molecule fragments. The restriction enzyme digested preparation was precipitated using rabbit anti-Egr-1 antibodies using Protein-A Sepharose (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO). The immunoprecipitates were collected by pelleting by centrifugation in a microcentrifuge.

To verify that Egr-1 was present in the immunoprecipitated fractions, samples of the immunoprecipitates were digested with DNase I (about 10 units at 37°C for about 30 minutes) to release proteins bound to the nucleic acid molecule fragments. These preparations were separated using electrophoresis through a 10% SDS-PAGE gel. The protein in the gel was transferred to membranes and Western Blots were performed on the membranes using rabbit anti-Egr-1 antibodies, which were detected using anti-rabbit secondary antibodies conjugated to horseradish peroxidase and an appropriate detectable

substrate (ECL) using horseradish peroxidase/hydrogen peroxide catalyzed oxidation of luminol. As shown in **FIG. 2**, Egr-1 protein was detected in samples derived from UV irradiated E9 cells, less in unirradiated H9 cells but not in irradiated H4 cells or unirradiated H4 cells.

For the remainder of the immunoprecipitates, the anti-EGR-1 antibodies and EGR-1 transcription factor were removed by treatment with proteinase K (0.25% SDS with 250 micrograms/ml of proteinase K, at 37°C and 68°C for about six hours. The resulting preparations of DNA fragments were ligated with linkers of the sequence 5'-AATTCGAAGCTTGGATCCGAGCAG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 11) and 5'-CTGCTCGGATCCAAGCTTCG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 12) having Eco-RI ends, which ligate to the Eco RI-digested fragments. These fragments were then amplified in PCR using SEQ ID NO: 11 and SEQ ID NO: 12 oligonucleotide as the primers. The conditions used were 95°C for 45 minutes, 55°C for 30 minutes and 72°C for 5 minutes. Samples of each of these reactions (H4, E9, H4/UV, and E9/UV) were electrophoresed through a 1% agarose gel and strained with ethidium bromide to detect nucleic acid molecules. As shown in **FIG. 3**, DNA was visibly amplified only from the E9 cells and from E9 cells irradiated with UV light. Immunoprecipitates from unirradiated H4 cells, and irradiated H4 cells, did not give rise to detectable levels of amplified DNA fragments.

The amplified DNA fragments were digested to completion with Eco-RI. The digested fragments were separated from linker-primer sequences by agarose gel electrophoresis and cloned into pBluescript plasmids by Eco-RI digestion of plasmids and subsequent ligation at 16°C overnight. These plasmids were transformed to *E. coli* strain XL2B (Stratagene, San Diego, CA). Selected amplified DNA fragments were sequenced (SEQ ID NO: 17, SEQ ID NO: 18, SEQ ID NO: 19, SEQ ID NO: 20, SEQ ID NO: 21, SEQ ID NO: 22, SEQ ID NO: 23, SEQ ID NO: 24 and SEQ ID NO: 25).

To determine whether we could obtain promoter regions of genes regulated by Egr-1, an aliquot of the amplified isolated fragments in a PCR using primers from the promoter region of TGF-beta1 that spans -201 to +138 (339 base pairs) of human TGF-

beta1 promoter (5'-GGGCTGAAGGGACCCCCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 10) and 5"-TCCTCGGCGACTCCTCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 1). A 339 base pair fragment was amplified from fragments isolated from nonirradiated E9 cells, which constitutively express EGR-1, but not from H4 cells (not shown), which are EGR-1 deficient (**FIG. 4**).

As a further test that the DNA fragments were isolated because they were bound by EGR-1, ten cloned inserts were isolated by digestion using Eco-RI and labeled with alpha-³²P-dATP by Klenow fill-in. The labeled nucleic acid molecules were mixed with bacterially synthesized EGR-1 protein, GST-Egr-1 between about 20 picoM and about 100 picoM. These mixtures were separated using electrophoresis under non-denaturing conditions in a 6% acrylamide gel. All ten cloned inserts exhibited gel shifts in the presence of GST-Egr-1, indicating that the nucleic acid molecule isolates bound to GST-Egr-1; gel shifts of three of these nucleic acid molecule isolates, DNA4, DNA5 and DNA3, are shown in **FIG. 5**. Nucleic acid molecule DNA4 from **FIG. 5**, labeled with alpha-³²P-dATP was subjected to competitive gel shift assays (**FIG. 6**). Briefly, labeled DNA4 (lane 1) was incubated with about 100 picoM egr-1 (lane 2) and then with excess unlabeled EBS (about 50X molar excess) Wild-type Egr-1 binding site, 5'-GATCACTCGGGGGCGAGGATGAGCGCCCCGCTCCTCTAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:13) (lane 3) or mutant EBS (EBSmut) that does not bind with Egr-1, 5'-GATCACTCACATTACAAGGATGAGTGTAAATGTTCCCTCTAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:14) (lane 4). As shown in **FIG. 6**, EBS, but not EBSmut, competed with the binding of DNA4 with Egr-1.

Three of the DNA fragments of the present invention were functionally linked to a reporter gene to determine the functionality of the isolated nucleic acid molecule sequence. Sequences E9BS-3, E9BS-4 and E9BS-6 were functionally linked to a luciferase gene having a minimal (fos56-promoter by cloning into plasmid pGL3-Basic (Promega, Madison, WI) to form pE9BS-3, pE9BS-4 and pE9BS-6. This plasmid was transfected in H4 cells, which does not express EGR-1, with and without cotransfection of EGR-1 expression plasmid pCMV-Egr-1. The transfected cell lines were then either

untreated or irradiated with UV-C (40J/m^2) and the amount of luciferase in the untreated or treated cells measured. As shown in **FIG. 7**, all of the fragments tested showed EGR-1 induced stimulation of expression of the reporter gene. In addition, E9BS-6 showed increased expression of the reporter gene after irradiation.

Example 2

Isolation of Expressed Genes by PCR Using a cDNA Library

Bacteria containing the plasmids containing the isolated fragments as inserts described in Example 1 were grown as a bulk, mixed culture and plasmid DNA was isolated using Qiagen maxi-prep columns generally following the manufacturers instructions. The isolated plasmid DNA was digested with EcoRI (about 10 units for about 4 hours) to release DNA inserts. The digest was electrophoresed on a 1% agarose gel, and gel sections containing digested inserts was excised. The DNA inserts were isolated from the gel using a Qiagen maxi-prep column generally following the manufacturers instructions. The DNA inserts, a mixture of many different clones of many different sequences, was mixed with DNA isolated by excision from a lambda-gt11 library. The library was made from RNA isolated from the NT2 human carcinoma cell line, (ATCC NO: CRL-1973) which is known to express EGR-1, and was purchased from Stratagene. The T7 vector primer (5'-TAATACGACTCACTATAGGGAGA-3' (SEQ ID NO: 2) was added to the mixture to serve as a 3' primer in the amplification reaction. PCR was performed under the following conditions: 95°C for 45 minutes, 50°C for 30 minutes, 72°C for 5 minutes for thirty cycles. These PCR conditions were optimized by varying the amount of isolated DNA insert used in the PCR reactions so that when products of the PCR reactions were electrophoresed on agarose gels and stained with ethidium bromide, bands were visible in the PCR which contained the cDNA library and the isolated fragment inserts, but not in control reactions which lacked either the cDNA library DNA or the isolated DNA inserts (**FIG. 8**).

The products of the PCR were separated on a 1% agarose gel. Seven ethidium bromide stained bands were excised from the gel and the DNA was isolated and clone into a TA plasmid vector pCR 3.1 from Invitrogen. One of the seven clones obtained was sequenced. The 5' end of the clone was found to contain sequences approximating the Egr-1 binding site. Sequence analysis also revealed a putative TATA site preceding an open reading frame (702 base pairs) (**FIG. 11**). Another clone that was obtained was also sequenced similarly to the first clone. The cDNA sequence (SEQ ID NO: 27) and protein sequence (SEQ ID NO: 26) of this clone are shown in **FIG. 14**.

Clone 1 (SEQ ID NO: 15) was used as a template in an *in vitro* transcription and translation reaction to produce a protein determined to be approximately 37 kDa by comparison with standard molecular mass markers when subjected to electrophoresis through 10% SDS-PAGE. The *in vitro* transcription and translation reaction was performed using the TnT-coupled reticulocyte lysate system generally according to the manufacturer instructions (Promega, Madison, WI). For the reaction, 1 microgram of clone 1 template DNA or control empty vector DNA was used in the presence of 10U of

T7 RNA polymerase (Promega, Madison, WI), and 40 microCi of ³⁵S-Methionine (NEN, Boston, MA). Products were analyzed by 10% SDS-PAGE followed by autoradiography with Kodak XR5 X-ray film. **FIG. 9** shows that the control empty vector produced no protein, while clone 1 (SEQ ID NO: 15) DNA produced a polypeptide of approximately 37 kDa.

A gel shift assay was performed using a probe derived from the 5' region of clone 1 (**FIG. 10**). The probe was generated by PCR using specific primers designed to amplify the region encompassing nucleotides 507 to 700 of SEQ ID NO: 15 generating a probe of 193 base pairs. The sequence of this probe is indicated in **FIG. 11** in bold type. The 5' and 3' primers used to generate the probe were 5'-TACCATAAGGGCAATGACAA-3' (SEQ ID NO: 6) and 5'-CATCTCACACAGGTCAAGCGGT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 7) respectively. The PCR product was radiolabelled using 10U of T4 kinase (Gibco, Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD),

in the presence of 50 microCi of ^{32}P -ATP. For the gel shift assay, 10,000 to 20,000 cpm of probe was mixed with 1 microgram of poly(dI-dC) (Pharmacia, Peapak, NJ), as non-specific competitor DNA, and 20 to 60 pmol of bacterially produced recombinant Egr-1, in a buffer consisting of 10 mM HEPES, pH 7.9/ 10% (v/v) glycerol/ 1mM DTT / 50mM KCl / 2.5 mM mgCl₂. The tubes were incubated at room temperature for 15 minutes, and then either consensus Egr-1 binding site or mutated binding site oligonucleotides as previously described were added to the appropriate tubes at a 50 fold molar excess to the probe. The tubes were incubated for a further 15 minutes at room temperature, and were then subjected to non-denaturing gel electrophoresis through a 6% polyacrylamide gel containing 10mM TRIS, pH 8.7 / 60 mM EDTA. Following electrophoresis, the gel was dried and subjected to autoradiography with Kodak XR5 X-ray film.

Recombinant Egr-1 was prepared by cloning the coding sequence of Egr-1 into the pGEX-2T vector (Pharmacia Peapak, NJ) in frame. This cloning generated a GST-Egr-1 fusion protein, which was expressed in and purified from XL2B cells using glutathione-agarose beads generally according to the manufacturers instructions (Pharmacia, Peapak, NJ). For this in frame cloning, Egr-1 was generated by PCR using specific primers designed to amplify from amino acids 2 to 533 of mouse Egr-1. The template for PCR was mouse Egr-1 cloned into the plasmid vector pcDNA3 (Invitrogen), and the primers used were 5'-CGCGGATCCGCAGCGGCCAAGGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 8) and 5'-CCGGAATTCTGCAAATTCAATTGT-3' (SEQ ID NO:9) containing BamHI and EcoRI sites respectively, which were digested post-PCR to allow in frame cloning into BamHI and EcoRI digested PGEX-2T vector. The sequence of the competitor oligonucleotides used in the shift assay were as used in **FIG. 6**. **FIG. 10** shows that recombinant Egr-1 is able to specifically bind to this region of clone 1. A potential Egr-1 binding site within this region is indicated in **FIG. 11** in bold italics.

To generate a clone 1 reporter construct, the 5' region of clone 1 containing nucleotides 1 to 922 of SEQ ID NO: 15 was cloned into the pGL3-Basic Luciferase reporter vector (Promega Madison, WI) (**FIG. 12**). A clone 1 reporter construct was

generated by digesting the original clone 1, inserted into pCR 3.1 TA vector, with KpmI and PvuII. The 922 base pair digestion product consisting of the 5' region of clone 1 was then purified by 1% agarose gel electrophoresis, and then ligated into the pGL3-Basic vector which had been digested with KpnI and SmaI. The transcriptional effects of Egr-1 on this reporter construct were determined by transient transfection assays in 293T cells. For these assays, 0.5 microgram of the reporter construct (pGL3-luciferase reporter with the 5' region of clone 1) was transfected together with 3 microgram of an Egr-1 expression construct, or the same amount of the corresponding empty vector, and 0.2 microgram of pCMV-beta-gal vector by liposome mediated transfection with the Lipofectamine reagent according to the manufacturers instructions (Gibco, Life Technologies Gaithersburg, MD). Twenty-four hours after transfection, the same dishes of cells were irradiated with 40 J/m² of UV-C radiation using a Stratalinker (Stratagene, San Diego, CA). Four hours after irradiation the cells were harvested and lysed in a buffer consisting of 100 mM KPO₄, pH 7.8 / 0.2% (w/v) Triton X-100 /1mM DTT. For each sample, the beta-galactosidase (GAL) activity was measured by incubating a fraction of the cell extract with 400 micrograms of ONPG (O-nitrophenyl-D-galactopyranoside) at 37°C for 10 to 30 minutes. The resulting reaction was measured spectrophotometrically at 420 nm. The spectrophotometric readings were used to equalize for transfection efficiencies for the Luciferase reporter assays. For the Luciferase assays, the corrected amount of cell extract was mixed with 0.07 mM luciferin substrate (D-Luciferin, potassium salt, Analytical Luminescence Laboratory), in the presence of 0.01 M ATP. Luciferase activity was measured in a 96 well microtiter plate in an EG&G Berthold microL umat LB96P Luminometer. **FIG. 12** shows that, when transfected in 293T cells, Egr-1 transactivates the reporter construct, while UV-activated Egr-1 represses transactivation activity. These results demonstrate that Egr-1 up-regulates cone 1 gene, but UV-irradiation presumably leads to the formation of phosphorylated Egr-1 which then represses transcription of clone 1 gene. This is the first demonstration that Egr-1 modification alters its trans-activating function.

All publications, including patent documents and scientific articles, referred to in this application are incorporated by reference in their entirety for all purposes to the same extent as if each individual publication were individually incorporated by reference.

All heading are for the convenience of the reader and should not be used to limit the meaning of the text that follows the heading, unless so specified.

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<213> Homo sapiens

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<210> 24
<211> 584
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

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<210> 25
<211> 678
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 25
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<210> 26
<211> 509
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<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 26

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35 40 45

Pro Ser Leu Leu Ala Ile Lys Thr Ala Asn Phe Val Ala Val Asp Thr

50 55 60

Glu Leu Ser Gly Leu Gly Asp Arg Lys Ser Leu Leu Asn Gln Cys Ile

65 70 75 80

Glu Glu Arg Tyr Lys Ala Val Cys His Ala Ala Arg Thr Arg Ser Ile

85 90 95

Leu Ser Leu Gly Leu Ala Cys Phe Lys Arg Gln Pro Asp Lys Gly Glu

100 105 110

His Ser Tyr Leu Ala Gln Val Phe Asn Leu Thr Leu Leu Cys Met Glu

115 120 125

Glu Tyr Val Ile Glu Pro Lys Ser Val Gln Phe Leu Ile Gln His Gly

130 135 140

Phe Asn Phe Asn Gln Gln Tyr Ala Gln Gly Ile Pro Tyr His Lys Gly

145 150 155 160

Asn Asp Lys Gly Asp Glu Ser Gln Ser Gln Ser Val Arg Thr Leu Phe

165 170 175

Leu Glu Leu Ile Arg Ala Arg Arg Pro Leu Val Leu His Asn Gly Leu

180 185 190

Ile Asp Leu Val Phe Leu Tyr Gln Asn Phe Tyr Ala His Leu Pro Glu

195 200 205

Ser Leu Gly Thr Phe Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Glu Met Phe Pro Ala Gly

210 215 220

Ile Tyr Asp Thr Lys Tyr Ala Ala Glu Phe His Ala Arg Phe Val Ala

225 230 235 240

Ser Tyr Leu Glu Tyr Ala Phe Arg Lys Cys Glu Arg Glu Asn Gly Lys

245 250 255

Gln Arg Ala Ala Gly Ser Pro His Leu Thr Leu Glu Phe Cys Asn Tyr

260 265 270

Pro Ser Ser Met Arg Asp His Ile Asp Tyr Arg Cys Cys Leu Pro Pro

275 280 285

Ala Thr His Arg Pro His Pro Thr Ser Ile Cys Asp Asn Phe Ser Ala

290 295 300

Tyr Gly Trp Cys Pro Leu Gly Pro Gln Cys Pro Gln Ser His Asp Ile

305 310 315 320

Asp Leu Ile Ile Asp Thr Asp Glu Ala Ala Ala Glu Asp Lys Arg Arg

325 330 335

Arg Arg Arg Arg Glu Lys Arg Lys Arg Ala Leu Leu Asn Leu Pro

340 345 350

Gly Thr Gln Thr Ser Gly Glu Ala Lys Asp Gly Pro Pro Lys Lys Gln

355 360 365

Val Cys Gly Asp Ser Ile Lys Pro Glu Glu Thr Glu Gln Glu Val Ala

370 375 380

Ala Asp Glu Thr Arg Asn Leu Pro His Ser Lys Gln Gly Asn Lys Asn

385 390 395 400

Asp Leu Glu Met Gly Ile Lys Ala Ala Arg Pro Glu Ile Ala Asp Arg

405 410 415

Ala Thr Ser Glu Val Pro Gly Ser Gln Ala Ser Pro Asn Pro Val Pro

420 425 430

Gly Gly Gly Leu His Arg Ala Gly Phe Asp Ala Phe Met Thr Gly Tyr

435 440 445

Val Met Ala Tyr Val Glu Val Ser Gln Gly Pro Gln Pro Cys Ser Ser

450 455 460
Gly Pro Trp Leu Pro Glu Cys His Asn Lys Val Tyr Leu Ser Gly Lys
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Ala Val Pro Leu Thr Val Ala Lys Ser Gln Phe Ser Arg Ser Ser Lys
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Ala His Asn Gln Lys Met Lys Leu Thr Trp Gly Ser Ser
500 505

<210> 27
<211> 3938
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 27
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